

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Answers to Correspondents.

NO. LV.

The number of our correspondents who desire information about East Tennessee is constantly increasing. Their letters accumulate rapidly, and it would be impossible for us to answer all of them, except in a general way through the columns of the CHRONICLE. We propose to do something of this in our present number.

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT THE CLIMATE.
S. C. Currie, of Granville, New York, writes that he has lost his voice and has been spending some time among the mountains of that State, with a hope of deriving some benefit. He says:

"If you can give any information in regard to places of quiet, healthful sojourn in East Tennessee, to one entirely ignorant of the localities, a favor would be rendered and appreciated. The loss of voice is paralysis of the vocal chords, not a lung or a bronchial difficulty—a trouble no medicine can reach—pure air and wise regimen alone will avail."

We take pleasure in calling the attention of Mr. Currie, and every one afflicted in a like manner, to the Cumberland plateau, of which we have given pretty full accounts during the past year. We do not believe there is a more health-giving, and health promoting atmosphere than in the counties of Cumberland, Fentress, Scott and Morgan, as well as many others that might be mentioned.

We spent a few days on these table lands last summer, where we saw quite a number of Northern men who had gone there for their health, and every one with whom we conversed, admitted that he had derived much benefit, and some thought that they had been entirely relieved of asthma and kindred diseases. We have known of a large number of such cases in different parts of East Tennessee. If you want a place of "quiet, healthful sojourn" you cannot fail to find it in the locality mentioned.

WANTS A GOOD CLIMATE AND SMALL FARM.
J. A. Vail, of Vermillion, Dakota, who has had experience as a teacher writes:

"I do not altogether like this severe climate, and extensive plains of Dakota. I write to you to find out whether a man of my pretensions could find a place more to my liking in your celebrated region. I can command about fifteen hundred dollars, and would like to invest it in, say, eighty acres of good land for cultivation."

We would say to Mr. Vail, as we have said frequently, that for salubrity and healthfulness, the climate of East Tennessee is unsurpassed on the continent. As to the farm we have no doubt he could be suited.

AN ADMIRER OF THE MOUNTAINS.
Julius Gunther, of Quincy, Illinois writes to us as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I received the CHRONICLE regularly, but Nos. 40, 51, 52 of Vol. I. and 19 of Vol. II. I did not receive. Please send me the same. I will have the whole of the numbers of the last year bound in one volume, for having them easier circulated among those who would like to go to the Cumberland Plateau.

The Land Register I have distributed. In consequence of it several wish to go to East Tennessee.

I am interested myself in Morgan, Scott and Roane counties, therefore I translate the correspondence from Wartburg, yours and other communications about Morgan and Scott counties into the German language and have them in German papers in the form of correspondence which I gather again and send to Germany, to induce the course of emigration to East Tennessee, especially to the Cumberland Plateau, (Morgan and Scott.) For this reason I will keep the CHRONICLE as long as I find descriptions of, and communications from Morgan and Scott counties, or Cumberland Plateau, and send one dollar for the next 6 months.

Very respectfully,
JULIUS GUNTHER, M. D.

We shall continue from time to time to give such information about the localities in question as may seem proper and desirable. For the information of Dr. Gunther, who seems to be a German, we would say that there are quite a number of Germans in Morgan county, all of whom seem to be doing well, and are well satisfied. They, like the Germans everywhere, are noted for their habits of industry and sobriety, and of course are prosperous and contented.

TALK FAVORABLY OF EAST TENNESSEE.
Jesse Evans, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, encloses two dollars for the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, and says: "I think there will be a heavy emigration to your section of the country in the next two years. I find a great many persons here who talk very favorably of East Tennessee." Come on Mr. Evans, and bring your neighbors with you. Men with some capital can make it pay here, by the exercise of industry and economy, and you avoid the severe cold winters of the North.

ANXIOUS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
R. B. Rollin, of Tawas City, Michigan, who for some time past has been an "interested taker and reader" of the CHRONICLE, expects soon to be an "interested seer" of East Tennessee. He has been particularly interested in the letters of our correspondent at Wartburg, and says that "he and a great many others wish to see a full and concise description of each county in East Tennessee, then we can judge for ourselves somewhat without going over the whole, saving the time and expense of travel."

For the benefit of Mr. Rollin we will say that our plan now, is to give just such a description of every county in East Tennessee during the present year, as he speaks of.

IMMIGRATION.
Mr. Rollin encloses a local notice from the CHRONICLE of the appointment of Mr. Charlton as Commissioner of Immigration and says:

"What of that 'step in the right direc-

tion, indicated in the enclosed 'clipping' in regard to C. W. Charlton and the Tennessee Immigration, Labor and Real Estate Association. It promises just what thousands need, especially in such a section as this, when it costs fifty to seventy-five dollars to keep a cow through the long cold winter of six months."

We trust that much good may be accomplished by the efforts of these commissioners of immigration, there being one for each division of the State. We speak only that which every one admits as truth, when we say that the people of East Tennessee are anxious for immigration. All classes desire it. We would respectfully refer our correspondent to the remarks of Judge Nelson on this subject. Judge Nelson is one of our most prominent public men, and reflects the views of the masses in what he says on that subject. We also refer him to a letter from Mr. Charlton on that subject. Let no one remain away from this country, for fear of being unwelcome. We have abundant room here for earnest, energetic, moving, live men with their influence and their capital.

Narrow Gauge Railroads in Jefferson County.

Much has been written upon the subject of railroads in different sections of our State. This we like to see, even if some of them are "narrow gauges," prospectively. It shows a spirit of enterprise to say the least of it, and we are forevermore whether it is a success or not, for some one, perhaps, may make an improvement upon the project and cause it to be a blessing to humanity at large. So we think, and to all others we are willing they should speak out and act out their views on all subjects. But of all projects, the last on the roll to success and the most impracticable is the narrow gauge from Dandridge to Mossy Creek, or to the Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad at any point. It is an easy matter to make estimates and calculations to success on paper, but when you come to the reality of it, it ain't there. We are for the greatest good to the greatest number. If you were to build a narrow gauge from Dandridge to Mossy Creek and equip it and make a present of it to our county we could not run it with our present burden of taxation and tightness of money matters. It is all the majority of the people of the county can do to live and pay their taxes, and all who know anything about railroads know that it requires money—money every moment, hour, day week and year of its existence. If our stock in the East Tennessee and Virginia Road is to be made use of for the benefit of any, in the name of common sense and humanity let it be appropriated for establishing good schools in every district in the county for the benefit of the uneducated children growing up in ignorance and immorality on every hand, and they will be a blessing and substantial aid to the county for all ages to come. What do you think, I saw a reliable citizen the other day who said he would guarantee to take to and from the railroad all freights to and from Dandridge with his one pair of mules if our good citizens of Dandridge and vicinity would improve the road, making a round trip each day of the week, and furthermore, the passengers would not average one day a year round to or from that point. If it is such a good thing, and such a good investment, and so much money in it, why do not some of our Dandridge citizens build it and run it. They are able and competent. We endorse Colonel Robert Anderson's views and honor the man for the manly and bold defense he made in favor of the people of the county in opposition to the stock we now have in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad—in a narrow gauge for the benefit of a few. The people don't want it and are not going to have it even if the attempt be made again to run it through the County Court without their consent. Yet, we may be mistaken, and "Pro Bono Publico" may be the railroad genius of the age.

Yours,
JEFFERSON COUNTY.
January 16, 1872.

The Legal Tender Decision.

We extract from the opinion of Justice Strong the substance of the opinion on the power of Congress to legalize treasury notes, which is as follows:

The grant to Congress of the power to coin money cannot be regarded as containing an implied prohibition against the issue of legal tender notes, and if it raises any implications they are of complete power over currency rather than restraining the obligations of contracts. It can not be accepted, for it is not an obligation of a debt or to pay gold or silver as to contracts, but to pay money generally, not contracts to pay specifically defined money or kind of money recognized by law at the time the contract was made. Nor is it his duty to pay money of equal intrinsic value in the market. To expectation of the creditor and anticipation of the debtor may have been that the contract would be discharged by the payment of coined metals; but neither the expectation of one party to contract concerning its fruits, nor the anticipation of the other constitutes its obligation. The obligation of a contract to pay money is to pay that which the law shall recognize as money when the payment is to be made. If there is anything settled by decision it is this, and it cannot be understood to be controverted.

One of the ministers of Elmira, New York, was having a donation party the other evening, when Mr. —, ambitious to appear liberal, marked a \$4 castor up to \$12, and took it in as his donation, getting much credit for his liberality. The next day the minister called at his store with the \$12 castor, stating that he could not afford so expensive an article; he would be pleased to exchange it for its marked value in other needed goods. And the minister was soon wending his way homeward, loaded down with a dozen dollars' worth of selected groceries.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

HOME NEWS.

NEW STEAM GAUGES APPROVED.

Report from the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22,

General Querroga, a rebel Mexican commander, stated on the 10th inst., that he was confident of ultimate success, as the wealthy and influential party of the country will aid the revolution against Juarez as soon as there is a prospect of success. He claims that the church interest favor the revolution; he also says, a centralized Government is necessary in Mexico. He has plenty of men, but lacks arms and ammunition, which he hopes to obtain from the United States. He is anxious to obtain quasi recognition from the United States Government and to enlist sympathy from the American people. He expects soon to control the Rio Grande frontier and stop future Indian raids. He will soon send a commissioner to Washington who will satisfy the American Government.

Cortina is still recognized as a General in the service of Juarez, who is using dictatorial powers.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1872.

To His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans:

SIR: The President has referred to me your dispatch of this date representing that the Legislature of the State has asked to have the military force of the United States placed at your disposal to preserve the public peace, &c. There is a contest as to the legality of the election of the State Governor, and also as to the existence of the Lower Branch of the Legislature, dispatches being received from two persons each claiming to be Speaker thereof, and the President does not feel that he would be justified in deciding these questions at this time and under existing circumstances, and is unwilling to interfere in State matters with the military power of the Government, except in a clear case of legal right and overruling necessity.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
Geo. H. Williams,
Attorney General.

The New Orleans affairs have lost interest here. The investigating committee will probably leave on Saturday, but it is thought that it has not been fully determined to go at all.

The following extracts are taken from the forthcoming January report of the Agricultural Department: The Department now receiving principally for distribution to the South, in liberal quantities for experimental purposes, improved varieties of field and sugar corn, field and garden peas and beans, Italian rye, grass, bormus, Schradiner and Lucerne, mangel wursel and sugar beet, cabbage and onion seeds.

It will, also, receive during this month fresh seeds of the Hamie and Jute plant, the latter of which cannot be grown successfully north of Tennessee. Oats and barley of approved varieties have been ordered from Scotland and Germany and will be distributed in ample time for spring sowing. A choice variety of white wheat grown in Oregon from seed imported from Australia has just been distributed to the Northwestern States and territories. As there is much inquiry in the Southern States for seed of the Japan clover, it is deemed proper to republish from the annual report for 1869 the following opinion by the Superintendent of the garden and grounds of the Department: Le-pedosa Strata (Japan Bush Clover) is a leguminous plant that has lately attracted some attention in the Southern States as a forage plant. It is poorly adapted to any such use and is not by any means worthy of recognition by the cultivator. It is a low, hard-wooded plant, spreading freely on sandy and poor soils, with very small and scanty foliage.

Col. W. H. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf:

The President directs that you hold your troops in readiness to suppress a conflict of the parties, should such occur, and to guard public property from pillage or destruction. Keep this Department informed of your action. By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. Townsend, Adj. Gen'l.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—It is expected that the Governor will veto the bill directing the payment of the State bonds in currency.

TRENTON, Jan. 22.—The Trenton Bank was robbed of \$10,000. The burglars rented the adjacent house and had been working for nine days. Just before the consummation two fights were gotten up in the vicinity, which distracted the attention of the police.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The political muddle still continues. The Warmothite Senate had no quorum; in the House, fifty-two were present. Forty-one were present in the Cartwright House; and twenty-one in the Senate, who are in caucus, including several Warmothites.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—Three ladies were arrested here for eating fruit which had been put up in jars. They lay at the point of death several minutes, but rallied and hopes of their recovery are entertained.

Dennis, Long & Co.'s pipe foundry burned to-day. Loss, \$175,000. The insurance covers \$10,000. The buildings were thought to be fire proof.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Speaker Carter will tomorrow, by order to Sergeant-at-Arms remove the police from the coroner and approaches thereto. Carter requests the people of the vicinity to keep off the streets and close business houses. A conflict is indicated. The Cartwrights are said to have two thousand men.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Carter, after reading a communication from Emory, enclosing his instructions said: "The United States troops and General Emory are used to perpetrate infamies which would drive any Northern or Western State into revolution, and which will be unheeded when the Investigating Committee arrives."

The cry "let us fight, we are going in anyhow," was raised by the crowd. Carter replied that men who would let their passions overcome their reason would ruin any cause. I forbid those acting under my commission to take any step which would bring them into conflict with the veterans of the United States army. The crowd gradually dispersed and the city is tranquil.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—Edward Freeman, formerly one of Quantrell's band, afterwards a Union spy, and since the war residing in Louisiana, was brought here yesterday by two men representing themselves as sheriffs of Louisiana, on the pretence of a warrant being issued for the prisoner by the Governor of Missouri, who, they said, offered a reward of \$5,000 for him. No one else appearing to take him in custody, General Harding, under whom he served during the war, procured a writ of habeas corpus for him and had him discharged. He really had been kidnapped, drugged, shackled and conveyed here by the alleged sheriffs without authority of law, as Freeman thinks, through the agency of several of Quantrell's old gang, who are in Louisiana, and were afraid of him. His record is rather rough, but nothing appears against him since the war.

FOREIGN.

EXPLOSION AT GREENWICH.

Toast of the Bavarian Minister.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A terrible explosion occurred in a cartridge factory at Greenwich yesterday. The clothing of a large number of the girls employed in the factory took fire and they rushed shrieking through the streets into the surrounding marshes in hopes of quenching the flames. The factory is totally destroyed.

Rome, Jan. 19.—The Pope was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday.

Ottawa, Canada, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade they discussed the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, and appointed a committee to meet the executive committee of the National Board at Washington early.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Versailles special to the Times says Thiers thinks himself personally affected by the rejection of the tariff measure, and his resignation will be presented to-day, and if it is accepted, it is thought that the Germans will re-occupy portions of France. In the meantime, the Assembly contemplates passing a vote of confidence in Thiers and his Cabinet to avert a crisis.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20.—Thiers and the whole Ministry have resigned. The Assembly refuses to accept Thiers' resignation, and have appointed a committee to affect a compromise.

Deputations are waiting on the President to induce him to reconsider his step, but he insists on resigning, as the Assembly has rejected his tariff measures. Great excitement prevails.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

To the Friends of the Eastern Division Fair.

Recently I was honored by being elected President of the East Tennessee Division Fair. This was done because it was supposed I would work for its success with energy and enthusiasm. This I will do. I shall do my duty. Will the committee sustain me, and second my efforts? That is the point of this communication. I know the Directors and the efficient Executive Committee, and the ever zealous Secretary and Treasurer will. But what will our merchants, our traders, our hotel-keepers, our real estate owners, our lawyers, our omnibus men do? Above all, what will the farmers do? Will the latter class stand aloof from an enterprise in which they should feel a just pride, and in which they should take the lead? It will not do for them to say Knoxville controls the Fair. The stock books are opened and they can take sufficient stock to control it themselves. We ask them, we entreat them to do so. It is a reproach to them that they do not do so. In nearly all other communities, the farmers do take the lead in such things. Why will they not here, also? They are now most earnestly invited to call on C. W. Charlton, the Secretary, and take stock, if only ten dollars each; and we could wish that every farmer, who may read this appeal, might promptly respond, and that in this way we could invite the influence of all in behalf of our enterprise, whose only object and aim is to promote the prosperity of East Tennessee.

We want money. We must have money. We are determined to make the fair next fall a decided success. It can be done. Our premium list and the display of stock and articles, shall be so large and attractive as to draw the people here by tens of thousands. We notify stock men in advance that they may prepare for an exhibition in that department such as they have never seen before.

But we must have money to prepare for these things. Debts now press us. Improvements are to be made. The fairgrounds must be planted with shade trees. Larger and more perfect accommodations must be prepared for stock and for the comfort of visitors. Gullies must be filled up, and some beginning made towards beautifying the People's Grand Park.

Will the people of Knoxville, will the farmers, will the stock raisers, will the friends of agriculture throughout East Tennessee, come forward now and help to make this enterprise a blessing to and the pride of our section? I pledge a large part of my time from this until October, without compensation, to the success of this enterprise, in which I have no more interest than those whom I address. Will not the farmers send us forest trees, such as sugar trees, maple, elm and ash, to plant in the fair grounds? A few by each farmer, thrown in his wagon, as he comes to town, and left at Atkin & Coffman's store, shall be planted, and the name of the donor shall be gratefully mentioned in the newspapers.

We want 500 trees. Who will first respond to this appeal, and get the first honorable mention of his name? We shall see. What farmer also will first put his name on the Secretary's book for stock? We wish to publish it. And who of our own immediate citizens will come to the aid of this noble enterprise? Let us see who will be first. His name also shall appear. We expect all to aid. And how many will subscribe from five to fifty dollars annually for three or five years, to be used alone in beautifying the Fair Grounds? Let us see who will be first.

And what or how much will each of our citizens and the farmers of the country give as special premiums for next fall? We want—must have, indeed—a magnificent premium list, such as will draw all our farmers out, reaching five or ten thousand dollars, if possible. With the hearty co-operation of all classes, a magnificent success is certain. The premium list is now being prepared, and we must know soon what aid we are to have.

In continuation of my appeal in behalf of this enterprise, I desire to earnestly invoke the aid of the people of Knoxville and Knox county. I ask the first to aid now in enabling the Directors to beautify and improve the grounds. They should be made like a park, with lawns, groves of trees, drives and walks, and all be kept in grass. Here, then, would be a delightful place, in all time to come, for pic-nics, Sabbath-school celebrations, mechanical celebrations and all things of that kind. Here there would be perfect seclusion.

Shade is badly needed in the sultry days of autumn while holding the fairs.

Without money we cannot make these improvements, and we therefore ask our people, of all classes, to aid us. Some can give trees, some grass seed, and some money.

Again, we want a large list of special premiums, the persons giving them designating the object for which they are given. This mode of raising premiums is very common. At Memphis, in 1870, the special premiums amounted to between four and five thousand dollars. All who lived off the community, such as merchants, hotel-keepers, sewing machine agents, cotton factors, dealers in agricultural implements—in a word, all classes gave liberally for this purpose. Their names and their premiums were published in the premium list. Already Hough & Church, with characteristic liberality and zeal in behalf of progress, have signified their intention to offer several special premiums. Let all our business men, and our farmers, and our railroad officials imitate them. I need hardly say that all are interested in drawing hither as large a crowd as possible, and especially our merchants, hotel-keepers, railroad officers, and our hack men. Every stranger who comes here to attend the fair will have, on an average, ten dollars.

But, besides the above wants, we must have more stock subscribed. It is believed by many that the stock can be made to pay a heavy dividend. I do not understand this to be the object of the present Directors. It is our object to get out of debt first, and then to build up and foster the industrial resources of East Tennessee, and make our fairs the pride and boast of our people.

To this end, we most earnestly desire our farmers all over East Tennessee, to take hold of this matter. We want them to feel that this is their peculiar enterprise. Let them come forward and unite with us. Let them attend our meetings and consult with us. Let them call into the Secretary's office and give us their views. We want the advice and judgment of the farmers as to the best mode of conducting our fairs. We want them to take some stock, if ever so little.

Let our farmers at once prepare for the fair next fall. Let neighborhoods unite and send off for pure blooded stock. There is no time to be lost. Let me say to them that the day of scrub stock of all kinds has passed by. Pure blooded, improved stock, is the rage all over the country. Other States will be represented here next fall, by pure blooded stock, besides Middle Tennessee, I hope, and it will be a shame if we are beaten at home. I appeal to the native pride of our people, and say to them, prepare for sharp, active competition, and for a display such as we have not hitherto seen.

There is no party in this; at least the war is over. Then let all our people unite in one harmonious effort to develop and foster our industrial resources.

O. P. TEMPLE.

Alexis Brings Down a Monarch of the Prairie and Whisks off His Tail.

The dispatches give the following concerning Alexis' long talked of buffalo hunt:

The Duke and Custer charged together, but what seemed singular to the hunters, the buffalo did not run; they stood at bay, as if to say "Come on!" but Custer charged through an open space and scattered them. He kept his eye close on a big bull that was waiting "to go for" the Grand Duke. Alexis, however, rode close up to the animal and put a couple of pistol shots in him, when he started down the ravine. The Duke and Custer after him. Another pop from the pistol and he fell, when a shot from a rifle finished him. Three cheers for the Russian huntsman. A cheer arose from the company. When the Duke had got his game, out came his hunting knife and off went the tail of the dead buffalo, which he brought into camp as a trophy. Meanwhile the remainder of the few that were near enough were gone for by the other members of the party, and four buffalo were killed in all.

Anecdote of La Fontaine.

Some friends visited La Fontaine one evening and found him asleep. While talking with his wife, La Fontaine entered in his nightcap, without shoes or stockings, just as he had risen from his bed. His eyes were half open, but he evidently saw no object; he crossed the dining-room where the party were sitting, went into a little closet or cabinet that served as a study, and shut himself up in the dark. Some time after, he came out, rubbing his hands, and testifying much satisfaction, but still asleep; he then went through the dining-room, quite unconscious of the presence of any one, and retired to bed. His wife and friends were very curious to know what he had been about in the dark. They all went into his study, and found there a fable newly written, the ink being still wet, which brought conviction that he had written and composed it during his dream. The admirers of this most original author may wish to know which of his fables was composed under these extraordinary circumstances. It is one that is replete with the most natural and touching language—it is that which unites the utmost grace of expression language is capable of—in a word, it is the celebrated fable of "The Two Pigeons."

MONEY SAVING.—In an address delivered last week, Horace Greeley said that he thought the worst thing about working men was that too many of them felt impelled to spend what they might save because no special reason was brought home to them for saving. If all the young working men would save two dollars a week from the time they are twenty-one until they are twenty-five years old, which is about the age most of them get married at, they would soon find themselves in comfortable circumstances.

Eldridge T. Gerry has been employed to defend Stokes for the murder of Jim Fisk.